

## Terrible

## \* Starvation

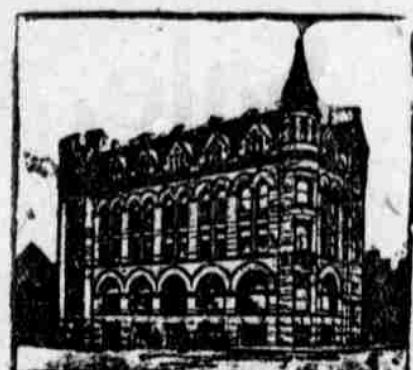
is daily the cause of death on every side, not from inability to get food, but from the impossibility, caused by disease to assimilate it. Everyone has marked the continual losing of flesh and daily wasting away of some beloved friend. Call the disease what name you will, the fact remains that the ultimate end has been due to starvation. Don't wait too long, give the sufferer

## Bovinine

It is not a medicine, but a food product, a powerful concentration into small bulk of the vital elements of lean beef, every bit of the nutritive qualities of which have been retained, on account of the special cold process by which it is prepared. It creates new red blood corpuscles, increases weight, builds flesh and nerve tissue, and strengthening the life-maintaining organs of the body, enables them to perform their functions naturally and throw off disease—ask your doctor, he will tell you this is so.

## THE CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK

OF CANTON.  
CAPITAL, \$100,000.00  
RESERVE, \$50,000.00



OFFICERS: President, J. W. HARTER, Vice Pres., J. W. HARTER, Cashier, J. W. HARTER, Secretary, J. W. HARTER.

A strong and conservative bank. Its business is conducted strictly to the credit of the community. It is the only bank in Canton, Ohio, that has been chartered by the State of Ohio. It is the only bank in Canton, Ohio, that has been chartered by the State of Ohio.

Stock Subscribed, \$100,000.00  
Paid in Stock, \$50,000.00

DIRECTORS: J. W. HARTER, President, J. W. HARTER, Vice Pres., J. W. HARTER, Cashier, J. W. HARTER, Secretary, J. W. HARTER.

Transacts a general banking business. Buys and sells foreign and domestic exchange.

Pays interest on time deposits. Buys commercial paper.

German and French spoken. Open from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Saturday evening from 6 to 8.

THE FARMERS' BANK

At Canton, in the State of Ohio, Before the Commencement of Business on the First Monday of April, 1896.

RESOURCES:

Loans on real estate, \$1,000.00  
All other loans and discounts, \$1,000.00  
Overdrafts, \$1,000.00  
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages, \$1,000.00  
Real estate, \$1,000.00  
Furniture and fixtures, \$1,000.00  
Current expenses and interest paid, \$1,000.00  
Due from other banks and bankers, \$1,000.00  
Cash items, \$1,000.00  
Gold coin, \$1,000.00  
Silver coin, \$1,000.00  
National bank notes, \$1,000.00  
United States notes, \$1,000.00  
Total, \$1,000.00

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in, \$1,000.00  
Surplus fund, \$1,000.00  
Undivided profits, \$1,000.00  
Individual deposits, \$1,000.00  
Notes and bills discounted, \$1,000.00  
Bills payable, \$1,000.00  
Certified checks, \$1,000.00  
Total, \$1,000.00

State of Ohio, County of Stark.

I, Fred M. East, Cashier of The Farmers' Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FREDERICK M. EAST, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of April, 1896.

JOHN G. MORGAN, Notary Public.

Make Cows Pay.

Twenty cows and one little GIANT SEPARATOR will make more butter than twenty-five cows and no cream separator. Write P. M. SHARPLES, West Chester, Penn., Elgin, Ill., Rutland, Vt. or Omaha, Neb.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Susan Garity, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 29th day of April, 1896.

WILLIAM WAGNER, Administrator.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

The undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the estate of John S. Hour, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 29th day of April, 1896.

RAY J. HOUR, Executor.

FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED CARRIAGES.

These are the best of the kind, and are for sale at a low price. They are for sale at a low price.

See them at No. 4 North Market street, next door to Farmers Hotel.

## THE MONEY QUESTION MUST BE MET.

The money question is at the present time confusing the people. It not only disturbs those who make a daily struggle to get it, but those who are burdened with the question of how to best invest it. The system of finance now in operation is unsatisfactory to a large number of people, and certainly needs improving. It seems the few popular theories that are offered are more or less extreme and need to be considered carefully. All theories present some facts worthy of consideration, and whoever forgets this, proves himself out of harmony with the genius of modern government, and the spirit of progress.

Money is for the entire people, and not only for bankers and mine owners. The interests and conveniences of all should be consulted, and the needs of all met in a reasonable way. Another matter that should not be forgotten is that denunciation and bluster are not argument, and he who indulges much in ridicule and bravado unconsciously acknowledges that he is weak in argument.

There will probably be two issues in the next presidential campaign, the tariff and money. The former has been discussed so much that most attention will be given to the latter. It is eminently important that a fair hearing be given to all sides, thus enabling us to get a comparative conception of the value of theories and the possibilities of future legislation. The situation is so serious, the need so imperative, that we ought to have a body of scientific experts—men free from the influence of partisan bias—to thoroughly investigate the causes of trade depression and to present a report, with recommendation for such changes as are necessary to overcome present difficulties.

## THE GREAT QUAY FAKE.

The McKinley organs frequently allude to the fact of Quay being for McKinley. When Quay first announced himself as a candidate for President, the McKinley organs said it was a joke, and that Quay would be for McKinley. But after Quay entered the presidential contest with a stubborn determination to win and it became apparent to everybody that Quay's candidacy was no joke, then the McKinley organs stated that Quay was a candidate only to receive a complimentary vote from his native state, and then Pennsylvania's vote would be cast for McKinley. When the Pennsylvania state convention was held, the McKinley men seeing that the delegates were unconqueringly for Quay, sought to try their hand for McKinley for second choice. The McKinley organs had told them that Quay would be for McKinley, and they acted on this advice. But when they introduced a resolution that the delegates should support McKinley in the event of Quay withdrawing from the contest, the proposition was overwhelmingly defeated. But still according to the McKinley organs, Quay is for McKinley.

Yesterday at Springfield, Congressman Lorimer telegraphed Quay to know if it was absolutely necessary to defeat McKinley instructions in the Illinois convention. Quay immediately telegraphed back:

"Defeat instructions at all hazards!"

But still, according to the McKinley organs, Quay is for McKinley.

## DARK HORSES THE RULE.

The Philadelphia Record says that as a rule favorites fail to secure presidential nominations, and usually when favorites are beaten, the choice falls upon lesser, not greater men. There was an exception to this rule when Seward was beaten and Lincoln named in 1860, but Lincoln's greatness was an unexpected quantity. Polk, Pierce, Taylor, Hayes and Garfield, among the successful candidates for the Presidency, were specimen instances of dark horse nominations, in which popular favorites and stronger men were thrust aside to make room for second raters who had not climbed high enough in the public esteem to win the hatred and the opposition of the leaders who manage conventions.

## WHEN QUAY IS FOR MCKINLEY.

When old men cease to turn gray  
And boys wear beards in their teens;  
When candidates unite for fair play,  
And in politics there are no machines.  
When gold is found on the street,  
And money is made out of brass;  
When silver won't buy any meat,  
And commonwealths travel on grass.  
When the "Pops" get political sense  
And the "Prohibs" declare for free beer;  
When bootlickers can make no defense,  
And bosses are sent to the rear.  
When New York is not ruled by Platt,  
And Pittsburg by Magee and Flinn;  
When Archie McGrover grows fat,  
And Squire Hooser begins to get thin.  
When Carnegie stands up for free trade,  
And Coxey to Congress will go;  
When Bill Chandler quits his trade,  
And Hland, of Missouri, cuts crows.  
When conventions are run by a quack,  
And the "field" is short by an inch;  
Then, will Quay be for our Mac,  
And the Major will have a "dead cinch."

## OPPOSED TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Mansfield Shield proceeds to dress down the Cleveland World for not opposing the outrageous joint resolution of the last legislature in providing for a constitutional convention in the following emphatic language:

"If the Cleveland World had added one more paragraph to its editorial on 'Constitutional convention,' in Saturday's issue, to tell its readers what an iniquity the proposed constitutional convention will be, and had added a line in denunciation of the infernal scheme to throttle the people, and gag them into voting for the convention by having only the affirmative proposition on the ballot, the World's efforts would have been of greater consequence. The resolution as it was adopted, is a brazen effort to rob the people of their power

at the ballot box. How many voters will know how to defeat the measure or how to cast a negative vote? If both the affirmative and negative propositions appear upon the ticket, every voter can so declare by voting yes, and all those who are opposed, can so declare by voting no or by not voting at all. But the men who are plotting all manner of schemes to dodge taxation want the convention, and they are determined to have it, by resorting to the tactics of the highwayman who says, 'stand and deliver.' The object of the convention is to revise the tax laws. It is very accommodating of the World to explain the modus operandi and point out that a change of constitution could not become effective before 1902. But what the people should be made to understand is, that the measure should be overwhelmingly defeated when they vote thereon in November, 1897.

## DEMOCRATS MUST BE TRUE TO THEIR PARTY.

The Republican party will always be controlled, as it has been for many years, by combines, trusts and plutocrats, and nothing for the relief of the people from the single gold standard idea, can be expected from it. Therefore, all true democrats should not only seek, but labor incessantly and unflinchingly to conserve and more firmly unite the democracy and its organization until the evils and dangers under which the country and masses are suffering and threatened, shall have been overcome, and that instead of bolting, thinking of or threatening to bolt, should, like true soldiers, remain in the ranks and do battle courageously, until the battle for the people against combines, corporations, trusts and monopoly shall have been won.

No true Democrat should desert his associates just because in one plank of a party platform or with the leader he may not be satisfied, any more than a soldier should turn his back upon his comrades in battle, or go over to the enemy and join in shooting them down, because he did not agree with his government in its policy of conducting the war, or with the general in command in some order arranging the plan of battle. No, indeed, no good and true democrat should think of or threaten to bolt his party because, in one particular, he may not approve of its platform adopted by one convention or not like the candidate placed upon it; and should he, he will be as culpable as the bolters who are aided in the defeat of the democratic state ticket in Kentucky and helped the Republicans in their efforts to elect one of their number to the United States Senate, to succeed Senator Blackburn.

Then again the democratic party is the friend and party of the masses—the producers and honest, horny-handed toilers—and of right belongs to them—is of the people, by the people and for the people; the only party that can safely be entrusted with the administration of the political affairs of the country. It was organized and handed down to us as a sacred heritage, to insure to us the blessings of a free government; and within its organization every true democrat is entitled to a place, and within it he should remain and fight his fight for the right, and aid in purifying and strengthening its efficacy and usefulness by purging it of renegades. But bolt himself—never!

## PATTISON'S BOOM.

The boom of ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison for President. Like ex-Governor Russell, Pattison is a clean candidate with a stainless political record. Twice he was elected controller of Philadelphia, and twice governor of Pennsylvania, against large adverse majorities. He is a man who could not be swayed the breadth of a hair from the line of duty. No state executive ever exercised the veto power more fearlessly and conscientiously than did Governor Pattison. The only objection that can be urged against his candidacy at all is that he comes from the Republican Gibraltar of Pennsylvania. No Democrat can carry Pennsylvania in a presidential contest. There are states that are more doubtful and more apt to be carried by the Democrats than Pennsylvania, and this will tend to influence delegates against Pattison when the Democratic cohorts get to Chicago.

## THE REED SLUMP IN VERMONT.

The Reed slump in Vermont will come pretty nearly sounding the death knell to Reed's presidential boom. Though the delegates from the Green Mountain state are not instructed for McKinley, the convention passed a strong resolution recognizing McKinley and their first apostle of protection, for McKinley, however, are free to do as they please, and will vote in the convention as their inclinations suggest. Reed says he will get the delegates anyhow, but it will be prudent for him to keep an eye on them.

If you eat what you like and digest it you will surely be strong and healthy. If you don't digest it you might almost as well not eat, for what good can your food do if it doesn't nourish you? If you find that you can't digest it, there is a simple help for your stomach. It is Shaker Digestive Cordial, made by the Shakers of Mt. Lebanon. It has never failed to cure the worst case of indigestion.

Strength and health come from the food you eat, after it has been digested and has gone into the blood. The best tonic is digested food. The best aid to digestion, Shaker Digestive Cordial.

When you have acid eructations, nausea, headache, wind, dizziness, offensive breath, or any other symptoms of dyspepsia, Shaker Digestive Cordial will cure you.

At druggists. Trial Bottle 10 cents.

## THE UNIT RULE.

It is possible, but not probable, that some of the Republican managers may seek to enforce the unit rule at St. Louis for the purpose of heading off McKinley. While the unit rule in Democratic conventions, is common, and the national convention always sustains any state that adopts it, the Republican conventions have not tolerated it to any great extent.

The origin of the unit rule is found in the proceedings of the Whig convention of 1839, in which an intricate and now obsolete method of voting was adopted, including a rule providing that the vote of each state delegation should be reported as the vote of that state. The unit rule was broken in the Republican convention of 1860, when one delegate from Pittsburgh asserted his right to vote individually for one of the candidates for vice-president, and the chairman was instructed to recognize this right and to cast the vote as desired.

In the Republican convention of 1876, four of the Pennsylvania delegates successfully asserted their right to vote for the presidential candidates of their selection, against the instructions of the state convention to vote for Hartranft. On the second ballot, fifty-four of the Pennsylvania delegates voted for the Pennsylvania candidate, but the four delegates to vote for Blaine were sustained by the convention by a vote of 395 to 354.

In the Republican convention of 1880, the Grant men, under the lead of Cameron, Cocking and Logan, sought to enforce it again in New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, but the Blaine men refused to be bound by it, and declared they would cast their votes for the "Plumed Knight" in spite of the unit rule. The matter was laid before the convention, and the committee on rules reported a rule that if the vote of any state delegation as announced by the chairman shall be objected to, "the president of the convention shall direct the roll of members to be called, and the result recorded in accordance with the votes individually given." Since then the unit rule has caused no serious trouble in Republican conventions.

There is now some discussion of the wisdom of adopting the unit rule at the coming national Republican convention, and some apprehension has been exhibited that the opponents of Major McKinley may attempt to revive it. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the unit rule, it is reasonable to assume that Mr. McKinley's opponents are too sagacious to reverse the common law of the party. Every national convention makes its own rules, but it is not likely that the Republicans will depart from the course adopted in 1880.

## THE SPRINGFIELD CONVENTION.

The action of the Springfield convention in endorsing Major McKinley for President, only affects the four delegates-at-large, but it will have a wonderful influence on the floating vote in the balance of the states. There are always a good share of voters in both parties who hang on the ragged edge, and who have no choice, but who want to see from which direction the wind is coming before they take sides. The action of the Republicans in Illinois, in endorsing McKinley is sure to have a stimulating influence on the floating vote. But, there is many a slip betwixt the cup and the lip, and McKinley is not yet nominated. We recall an instance in 1860 when two-thirds of the delegates were either instructed or committed to the nomination of William H. Seward. He was regarded as the founder of the Republican party, as its greatest leader, as its ablest administrator and as the man who was not only entitled to the highest honors of the party, but who could discharge the duties of the Presidency in the broadest statesmanship. But Seward was defeated in the Chicago convention of 1860, solely because he was deemed unavailable.

Likewise Blaine in 1876 and again in 1880, was the popular choice of the Republicans for President, but he was set aside by the politicians in defiance of the popular will. Had he received the nomination in 1880, he would have been elected beyond doubt, and he would have had an even chance for success in 1876.

Be that as it may, McKinley has captured Illinois against a favorite son and this of itself gives him the vantage ground. If he shall be defeated, the "field" must do some mighty fine work that will excel any of the brilliant strategy that has thus far been resorted to.

## REPUBLICAN EXTRAVAGANCE.

The total appropriations made and to be made at the present session of congress will exceed \$500,000,000. Considering the stringency of money and the depression of industry, this is too much. When there is enforced economy in private, there ought to be voluntary economy in public business. It is true that the country is expanding, and its necessary expenses incidentally increasing. But considering all the circumstances, an aggregate appropriation of half a billion at one session is extravagant. Worse still, some of the appropriations made render unavoidable the making of future ones for the same purpose. Thus, while but \$10,300,000 is provided for rivers and harbors, work is authorized which will require for its completion succeeding appropriations aggregating five times as much.

## THE BOODLER'S OCCUPATION GONE.

One of the best things about the Garfield ballot law is, that candidates are required to file a sworn statement with the county clerk, of their expenses. This necessitates the publishing of every man's name who takes money from a candidate. The recent Republican primaries have demonstrated that some very respectable men are apt to play the role of a boodler. The sworn statements of two of the Republican candidates for county commissioner show that one man took money from both of them. We will see how he could do this con-

stently. Another thing that we would like to know is, which one of the candidates got his influence. Perhaps the boodler was generous enough to give them alternate votes or alternate influence, but this would not affect the result one iota.

If such is the case the candidates would be no nearer a nomination at the close of the polls than before. However, the Garfield law will have a tendency to discourage men from taking money from candidates when they know that the act and fact becomes a matter of public record.

## GOVERNOR CLAUDE MATTHEWS.

When the Democrats assemble at Chicago in July, there will be plenty of good timber from which to select a candidate. There is Russell, of Massachusetts, a young man who is just past the constitutional age and probably the best vote-getter in the country; ex-Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, who has served two terms as comptroller of Philadelphia and two terms as Governor of Pennsylvania, and yet he is two years younger than Cleveland was when he was first inaugurated President; Interstate Commissioner Morrison, of Illinois, who is an old "war horse," and who is just as honest in defending his party upon the forum as he was in defending it on the campaign trail; ex-Governor Campbell, who is the hero of many a hard-fought political battle; William C. Whitney, of New York, who possesses more political diplomacy than any other man in the country, and several others.

Among the striking figures in Western politics, Governor Claude Matthews, of Indiana, undoubtedly holds a leading place. His career, politically, has been one of exceptional success, and honorable throughout. He has exhibited in official station, a statesman-like capacity and a personal integrity which challenges the respect of men of all parties, and justifies a confidence that, in any position to which he might be elevated, he would acquit himself acceptably. The fact that he is regarded as a Presidential possibility, not only among his own constituents, but in the country at large, affords the best possible evidence of the popular appreciation of his worth.

Governor Matthews was born in Bath County, Kentucky, and educated at Centre College, whence he went to Indiana in 1868, and settled on a farm in Vermilion County. In 1870 he was elected to the Legislature, being the first Democrat ever chosen from his county. When elected Secretary of State in 1890 his majority of twenty thousand was the largest ever received by any candidate up to date. He was elected Governor in 1892. No Governor of Indiana since Morton has been confronted by as serious difficulties and has displayed as much ability in the solution of them as has Governor Matthews.

In 1893, when the local authorities and the attorney-general were equally helpless, he suppressed the Columbian Athletic Association at Roby, organized for the purpose of holding prize-fights. The coal-miners' strike of 1894 was broken in a short time by his decisive action, and the sympathetic strike of the same summer interfered very little with the running of the trains in Indiana for the same reason. The militia called to Roby were paid from the Governor's military contingent fund. This left no money for use in the strikes, and necessitated the militia's waiting for an appropriation from the Legislature. Governor Matthews, knowing the need of the men, borrowed on his personal note alone, forty-one thousand dollars with which to pay them, a sum afterward appropriated by the Legislature to take up the loan.

Governor Matthews is thoroughly devoted to the fundamental principles of the Democratic party, which must endure as long as our Republic stands. Like Jefferson and Jackson, he has come into official life from among our agricultural people, and is broad and liberal in his views concerning all the great interests that go to make up our active, progressive and patriotic nation. In his service in the Legislature, in the administrative office of Secretary of State and as Chief Executive of the State of Indiana, he has gained a very useful experience in public affairs. Perhaps no one of the many candidates that have been spoken of would be as acceptable to the gold and silver wings of the Democratic party, as Governor Matthews.

His position upon the money question as stated in his own language, some time ago, is as follows: "The gold monometallist is as uncompromising as the silver monometallist can be. There is not enough sincerity in the talk about an international conference. This conference should be sought by the United States, which should positively demand the restoration of silver. If other countries refuse to do this, let the United States at least adopt the policy which is most just to her citizens. Bankers are in favor of a gold standard, but our population is made up also of farmers, workmen and manufacturers, with their various interests. We are a nation of creditors and debtors, and both should be treated with the same justice. All sections of our great country should be recognized. A single standard, either gold or silver, would be unjust, perilous and destructive. We need the double standard of value—an honest bimetallic standard."

MAYOR MOORE, of Youngstown, is carrying out the principles upon which he was elected. He refuses to give his consent to the appointment of a Mr. Chase because he is an A. P. A. He says he is willing to join the probate judge in appointing any one of the 4000 Republicans in Youngstown who can take the oath of office without "laying perjury on his soul."

Care for Headache. As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels and free action. No real relief of this medicine. Try it once. Fifty cents and \$1.00 at Durbin, Wright & Co's.

## THE DOOM OF A DESPOT.

The assassination of Nasser-ed-din, the Shah of Persia, is no doubt one of the fatalities resulting from unchecked anarchy, but where a ruler holds himself to be the absolute master of the lives and property of his subjects, as Nasser-ed-din did, his life is only a question of how well he is guarded from the desperation of an avenging people. He has shared the same fate as befall Alexander II of Russia in 1881, and for substantially the same reasons.

Nasser-ed-din was not a man of liberal ideas, humane impulses or generous practices. There was much public complaint against his character, his policies and his conduct. He was an oriental despot in the true sense of the word. He cared little for the welfare of the common people, and he amassed a gigantic fortune at their expense. He brought hundreds and thousands of his subjects under the lash of tyranny, and it was only natural for them to avenge themselves when an opportunity presented itself. His visit to the principal countries in Europe in 1873, under the pretense of introducing reforms and material improvements into his kingdom was more for the purpose of having a good time for himself at the expense of the country than to accomplish any reform by which his people might be benefitted in the future. Not being satisfied with four months of royal dissipation he inflicted himself on Europe again by two subsequent visits in 1878 and 1889, at a heavy cost and no little disgust. He has been on the throne since 1848, and outside of suppressing the revolts of the Nomadic tribes, maintaining neutrality during the Crimean war, and giving his support to the passage of the Anglo-Indian telegraph through his dominions in 1860, he has done nothing that merits commendation.

WILLIAM E. GLAISTONE recently remarked to a friend that he enjoyed life today as much as he did in his youth, though in a different way. Glaistone further said that the fact that the mind increased its power and scope while the body grew more and more infirm, was positive proof of the immortality of the soul.

It is over six weeks yet until the Republican national convention meets in St. Louis. Many political fortunes may be wrecked in that time.

## Your Life Insured—1c. a Day.

Our insurance is protected by bankable paper on the Capital City Bank of Columbus, O. There can be no stronger guarantee given you. We dare not use a bank's name without authority, if you doubt it write them. Good health is the best life insurance. Wright's Celery Capsules give you good health, they cure Liver, Kidney and Stomach trouble, Rheumatism, Constipation and sick Headaches. 100 days treatment costs 1c a day. A slight draft on above bank, in every \$1 box, which brings your money back if we fail to cure you. Sold by Jansen, Druggist.

## B. &amp; B.

It's not so much what you earn as what you save that counts up—especially in buying Dry Goods—the saving is not in buying goods literally cheap—it's in buying where you get the nice, choice goods for the least prices—and there's a lot of shrewd people who buy just this way, as is proven by this store's growing business, and they're the people who'll come or send for such as the following and get better values than they ever bought before at so little money:

Fine, handsome 20 cent, neat novelty striped Gingham, 12 1/2c. 5000 yards Fine 35 cent French Welt Piques, 33 inches wide, 15c—choice, neat styles—medium and dark colorings, for suits, separate skirts or children's dresses.

40c and 50c Imported Pin Dot Swisses, pink and white stripes, 32 inches wide, 20c.

25c and 35c French Satines at 15c—new styles and colorings, including black and whites—lustrous as silks.

Fine DRESS GOODS and SUITINGS—50c, 75c, \$1.00—fine, neat Tailor Suitings, imported ones in the dollar lot, Case of nobby Scotch effects, 75c; in ultra colorings, with style to them never seen for the money. And then a lot of 46 inches wide fine Suitings at 50c.

SILKS. 100 pieces new India Silks, 35c, 40c, 50c, 75c—hundreds of styles and colorings that will convince particular people.

2000 yards new Black Brocade Damask Silks, 65c and 75c, large patterns and in style and general effect, equal to many at a great deal more money.

And for commencement gowns, send for samples, or come and see the handsome pure white or cream silks, plain or figured; or White Organzas, Swisses and Mulls, surpassing any previous offerings, both as to style and your advantage in prices.

Boggs & Buhl, Allegheny, Pa.



THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

Dissolves Gravel. Gall stones, brick dust in urine, pain in urethra, straining after urination, pain in the back and hips, sudden stoppage of water with pressure.

Bright's Disease. Tube casts in urine, scanty urine, Swamp-Root cures urinary troubles and kidney difficulties.

Liver Complaint. Torpid or enlarged liver, foul breath, biliousness, bilious headache, poor digestion, gout.

Catarrh of the Bladder. Inflammation, irritation, ulceration, dribbling, frequent calls, pass blood, mucus or pus. At Druggists 50 cents and \$1.00 Size. "Invaluable Guide to Health" free—Consultation free. DR. KILMER & CO., BIRMINGHAM, N. Y.

## Legal Notice to Non Resident Defendants.

The Canton Steneware Company, Plaintiff, vs. Susan Miller et al., Defendants. In the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio. Petition to Quict Title. Susan Miller, a child and heir of David Stener, deceased, David Miller, John Miller, Elizabeth Miller, Ethel Miller and Mary Miller, children of said Susan Miller, all of whom reside at, and whose postoffice address is in Paulsboro, Indiana; Rebecca Landis, intermarried with Henry Landis, who resides at, and whose postoffice address is in White Pigeon, Michigan; will take notice that on the 29th day of April, 1896, the said plaintiff, The Canton Steneware Company, filed its petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, in case number 11,305, against them, and others, in which it demands the quieting of its title as against said defendants, right, lien, lease, or other estate or interest which the said defendants or either or any of them may have or claim, or hereafter claim, on, in, or to the following described real estate situated in Canton township, Stark county, Ohio, or any portion thereof, to-wit:

Part of the southwest quarter of section 14, township 10, range 8, Stark county, Ohio, described as follows: First Tract—Beginning at the southwest corner of said quarter, thence southerly with the western boundary of said quarter 29.12 chains to a post in the creek, thence up said creek north 87 deg. E. 2.25 chs. to a corner of lands of E. 10.30 chs. to a post, thence S 91 deg. E. 2.23 chs. to a corner in said creek, thence S 73 deg. E. 3.51 chs. to a corner in said creek, thence southerly 18.46 chs. to the south boundary of said quarter section, thence with it westerly 8.25 chs. to place of beginning, containing 20.88 acres.

Second Tract—Beginning at a stone in the state road, leading from Canton to Steubenville, and running thence southerly 94 deg. E. 1.87 chs. to a stone, thence S 35 deg. E. 13.40 chs. to a stone on the south line of said quarter, thence with said line westerly 8.10 chs. to a stone and corner of lands of Bachert & Co., thence with their lands the three courses and distances following northerly 13.40 chs. to a stone, thence E. 3.46 chs. to a stone, N 65 deg. E. 2 chs. to the beginning, containing 10 acres.

And particularly as against a mortgage on real estate dated April 18th, 1892, made by Henry Miller to said David Stener, to secure a promissory note of the same date for One Thousand dollars (\$1,000.00), payable on the first day of April, 1893, which mortgage was assigned on the back thereof in writing by said David Stener to said Susan Miller, and her children, the said David, John, Elizabeth, Ethel and Mary Miller, on the 26th day of April, 1897, which mortgage was recorded in the mortgage records of said county on the 25th day of May, 1897, in Mortgage Book No. Vol. 94, P. 550, and at the same time said assignment was recorded on the margin of the record of said mortgage.

Said petition alleges that said mortgage and note were fully paid to said David Stener, who, as